BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863:—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:30 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	" "	3:50 P. M.
5:54 P. M.	" "	8:50 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

7:45 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	4:25 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	" "	8:10 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	Rochester,	3:00 P. M.
1:45 A. M.	"	8:10 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Bright'n Accom.	5:40 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Bright'n "	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
3d Bright'n "	12:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
4th Brighton "	3:00 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:05 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:05 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Fremont Express,	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crestline Accom.	2:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
1st Bright'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Bright'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
4th " "	6:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:45 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
2d Express,	1:11 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County

New Brighton, Nov. 4, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$68,724 48
Same under protest	140 00
U. S. 5-20 per cent. coupon bonds,	82,800 00
U. S. 7-10 per cent. treas. notes,	4,350 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	12,075 56
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	35,718 82
Coin in vault	7,196 08
Protest account	1 47
	$216,625 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 95,050 00
" in circulation	1,900 00
Due depositors	112,857 25
Due the Commonwealth	2,720 17
Profits on exchanges	757 16
Dividends unpaid	4,020 75
	$216,625 33

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN HOBBS, Cash'r.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

I, A. G. MCMURRAY, Clerk, O. C.

VALUABLE RIVER FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Industry township, four miles from Beaver county containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

about 75 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a two story frame house, 20 by 40 feet, with a frame barn 35 by 55 feet, and other outbuildings; a good Orchard of choice fruit trees. The C. & P. R. R. passes through this farm. About 140 acres is underlaid with a four feet vein of coal, which is opened in two places, and in working. The above farm is a very valuable property, and will be sold at a bargain.

Also, a tract containing TWELVE ACRES, adjoining the above, suitable for building purposes. This land is also good, and underlaid with coal.

ROBERT McMURRAY.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 6. Beaver, Wednesday, February 10, 1864. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 7½ cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

We have heard of many cases of "popping" under many singular circumstances, the excentric, the abrupt, the business-like, the silly, and a hundred other styles. Of the eccentric, we would cite the case of a well-known merchant, who, one day dining at a friend's house, sat next to a lady who possessed rare charms of conversation. The merchant did not possess this faculty in a very rare degree, but he could do that which was next best, he could appreciate, an appreciation which he endeavored to show by the following mode of action:

"Do you like toast, Miss B——?"

"Yes," responded the lady, slightly surprised at the question.

"Buttered toast?"

"Yes."

"That is strange; so do I. Let us get married."

There cannot be much doubt that the lady was taken slightly aback, a fact that did not prevent the marriage from coming off in a month afterwards, nor the accession of the lady to one of the finest establishments in the city.

As a specimen of the abrupt, we shall cite the case of a gentleman who had retired from business at the age of forty, and built himself a beautiful house, determined to enjoy life to the utmost. One day a friend was dining with him and said half jokingly:

"You have everything here that the heart can desire, but a wife."

"That's true—I must think of it," and then relapsed into silence for a few minutes, at the end of which time he rose, begged to be excused for a short time, and left the room. He seized his hat and went instantly to a neighbor's and was shown into the parlor, with the information that neither the master nor mistress were at home. He told the servant that he wanted neither, and requested that the housekeeper be sent to him. She came and the gentleman thus addressed her:

"Sarah, I have known you for many years, and I have just been told that I want a wife. You are the only woman I know that I should be willing to entrust my happiness with, and if you agree we will be instantly married. What is your answer?"

Sarah, a stout, industrious, sober and likely farm-hand, a resident of that locality, Zack was celebrated not for what he did say, but for what he did not, his silence being a matter of marvel through that chattering neighborhood. Zack with all his taciturnity was not proof against the shaft of love, and one day was smitten with the wholesome charms of the only child of the widow Brown, a bright eyed, good looking girl, possessing the fine trait of silence as Zack, though not in so eminent a degree.

The first time Zack showed his admiration for Sally was by seizing up a large basket of cow-feed she was about to carry into the stable, and hurrying thither in a frightened way, much as though he was taking it from a burning house. After that Zack seemed to be perpetually on the watch for opportunities to save the fair Sally from the heavier work.—These delicate attentions could not fail to attract the attention of the Widow Brown, who, really respecting the young man, invited him into the house to spend the evening, and found that time Zack was a fixity.—He would sit in the chimney corner of the old-fashioned house serenely over-looking, dividing his attention equally between the fire and feasting his eyes on Sally. For two years this quiet adoration went on, and the neighbors wondered why as there was nothing to prevent it, they did not marry. It never has been known whether the idea arose out of Zack's own brain, or whether it was a hint from a friend, but at last he did find courage to pop the question. It was done in this way. The time was New Year Eve, and the fair Sally had been preparing a stout jug of mulled cider that she might have something to cheer Zack's heart when he came in. Zack came, he drank and took his accustomed seat in the chimney corner, where he sat quietly as usually, for a few moments, and then, without any previous symptoms, he rose up to his full height, six feet two inches, putting his head up the chimney so that but little of him was seen above the waist, and delivered the following oration:

"If somebody loved somebody as somebody loves somebody, somebody would marry somebody."

Zack remained with his head up the chimney after this speech, silent as death, for some minutes, until he came forth from his place of refuge, at the earnest solicitation of Widow Brown, with a face glowing like the setting sun. The thing was done, however, and Zack and Sally were married in a few weeks after, and we are convinced that if either of them could be induced to talk, now after a trial of a dozen years, they would say that they were entirely satisfied with that mode of popping the question.

Among the oddities of the mystery the one over which we have personally wondered much, occurred in Philadelphia, within our own knowledge.

A lady and gentleman, who had been acquainted but one week, and who move in the very first circles, were walking upon the street, the lady showing the lions of the city, to the gentleman, who was a stranger in Philadelphia. In the course of their ramble they were stopped by a wedding party, who were alighting from their carriages at a church door. The lady proposed to go in and see the affair through. The gentleman consented, and together they stood till the ceremony was over. At the instant, the gentleman, taking the lady's hand in his led her unresistingly to the altar, without a single word spoken, and presented her to the astonished minister, with the request that they should be made one. In ten minutes the knot was tied, and we have no reason to believe, that either have in the ten years they have been joined, seen cause to regret the suddenness of the idea.

Yankeeism on the Field.

The Portland *Transcript* has the following, which, whether exactly true or not, is a good Yankee story:

At the battle of the Happahannock Station, after the 5th Maine had gained possession of the works in their front and were busy in taking a whole brigade of Johnnys to the rear, Col. Edwards, who was one of the first to reach the rifle pits, took a few men from company G, and pressed on in quest of more prisoners, supposing some might be trying to get away in the darkness of the night. Following the line of fortifications down towards the river he saw before him a long line of troops in the rifle-pits. Finding that he was in a tight fix, he determined to put on a bold face.

"Where is the officer in command of these troops?" demanded the gallant Colonel.

"Here," answered the Colonel who was commanding the rebel brigade, "and who are you, sir?"

"My name is Col. Edwards of the 5th Maine, and I demand you to surrender your company."

"I will confer with my officers first," replied the rebel officer.

"Not a moment will I allow, sir," said Col. Edwards. "Don't you see my colums advancing?" (Pointing to a large body of men, marching over the hill, but who were the rebel prisoners being marched to the rear.) "Your forces of the right have all been captured, and your retreat is cut off, and with the rest of your command hesitate he continued, "Forward! 5th Maine and 21st New York."

"I surrender, sir," said the rebel commander, quickly. "Will you allow me the courtesy of retaining a sword that has never been dishonored?"

"Yes, sir," replied Col. E. but I will take the swords of those officers," pointing to the Colonels by his side.

They were handed to him.

"Now order your men to lay down their arms and pass to the rear with this guard."

They obeyed, and a whole brigade of Louisianians, the famous 5th and 6th Tigers, being among them, permitted themselves to be disarmed and marched to the rear as prisoners of war, by Col. Edwards and less than a dozen men of his regiment.

Artemus Ward, in a recent letter, thus gives his idea of re-organization:

"I never attempted to re-orgnize my wife but once. I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' several people's healths and wishin' to make em as robustas possible, I continued drinkin' their healths until my own became affected. Consekeus was, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside late at nite with considerable licker concealed about my person. I had somehow got perseshun of a horsewhip on my way home, and rememberin' some cranky observashuns of Mrs. Ward's in the morning, I snapt the whip putty lively, and in a very loud voice I said, Betsy, you need re-organizin'. I have come, Betsy, I continued—cracking the whip over the bed—I have come to re-organize you—I dreamed that nite sumbody had laid a horsewhip over me several consekootive times, and when I woke up I found 'twas had. I haint drunk much of anythin' since, and if I ever have another re-organizin' job on hand, I shall let it out."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—At the "Buck," Hotel, Lebanon, a few days since, two friends were conversing, and one of them asked:—

"By the way, friend S——, what is your politics?"

"A Democrat, sir, because my father was one," answered the person addressed.

"And what is your religion, S——?"

"A Protestant, sir, because my father was one."

"And why are you a bachelor?"

"Because my father was—"

At this moment S—— happened to thank what he was saying, so he turned muttering.

"Oh, darn, what's the use talking. Don't bother me with your silly questions."

A CURIOUS and interesting discovery has recently been made in California, of a pyramid very similar in construction to the Egyptain pyramids, only very much smaller. The stones composing the course average from six feet in length, and from one to three in thickness.

A Rebel View of the Coming U. S. Presidential Election.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.]

Leap year brings round again in the United States the turmoil and excitement of a Presidential election. Events of fearful weight and importance have passed in the interval which has elapsed since we of the south descended into that arena and took part in the struggle. They have made a hideous and bloody gulf, which blocks up all return to the feelings and interests which swayed us then. Yet, as it behrs upon the prospects and the vicissitudes of this ruthless war, we must look with watchfulness and curiosity upon the recurrence of that periodical struggle for place and power. Although it is difficult to penetrate the dark curtain of the future, and to discern exactly how our own welfare may be affected by the political complexion of the United States, yet it is evident that the whole solution of the mighty question which agitates the continent may hang upon it, and scarcely possible that it will not be essentially concerned by it. Lincoln's term draws rapidly to a close. Already it is counted by months instead of years. The political cauldron is beginning to bubble, and expectation is aroused to see what form will emerge from its agitated depths. Caucuses, conventions, resolutions, platforms and all that paraphernalia which is adroitly managed to form and guide popular will, and which, in representative governments, takes the place of courtly pomp, rarce-shows and military display in monarchical countries, are in full vogue. The Democrats prescribed resolutions of patriotic adherence to the Constitution, and imitating the Black Republicans in their fondness for anniversaries, fix their national convention for the Fourth of July. Chicago is the place, perhaps, under the idea that it is lucky. Lincoln is by no means disposed to give place to any other candidate. At one time it might have been supposed that he would dispense entirely with the formality of an election, and retain his seat on the pretext of the necessity of so doing until the termination of the war. To do this would require the cordial support of the army, and the soldiers will, naturally, be disposed to resist the exclusion of their own favorite chief. The United States have reached that stage in the progress of war when military talent asserts its supremacy over all others. The favorite of the army is, therefore, Lincoln's probable successor. In his own Cabinet, too, there are rival claims to his own. The subtle intriguer, Seward, seems to have had his day. Though a powerful agent in exciting the war, his is not the temperament fitted to ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm. Chase is the most powerful of the civilians, and he is the favorite of Greeley and the radicals. Official influence and corruption will of course be brought to bear in favor of the different politicians, for military popularity is likely to override them all.

It is hard to forecast the effect of this election upon the progress of the war. It is safe to infer, however, that any change will be beneficial to the south. Lincoln and his party are so irrevocably committed to, and indissolubly linked with, the continuance of the war, that we can hope for no peace from them save by utter exhaustion or the means of prosecuting it. If they are driven from power, they will become embittered opponents of their successors, even if they should adopt a warlike policy, and will prove a formidable obstacle to its successful maintenance.

Although a military President might be supposed to naturally warlike, it by no means follows. Unwilling to imperil his reputation, and, like most soldiers, more sensible to the evils of war, than bloodthirsty politicians, a general in power would most probably seek an accommodation. At all events, the elevation of a new man would remove the medley of fanatics and rogues who now close every outlet from the present calamitous war. If not immediately operative, it would, at all events give some ground for the hope that both the confederacy and the United States, as well as humanity in general, might be relieved from the misfortunes which the most shameless and obstinate wickedness persist in heaping upon them.

VALUABLE "CHEW" OF TOBACCO.—A short time since two men, respectively named Lewis and Brown robbed a fellow lodger, in Albany, of $200 in gold. On Brown was found the sum of eighty dollars, but on finding Lewis, he denied all knowledge of the matter. The officer noticed that his cheek protruded uncommonly, and asked what he had got in his mouth. "A chaw of tobacco," was the response. Not believing this, the officer dexterously grappled him by the throat, and made him "spell out" $70 in gold.

STONING A BEAR OUT OF THE ROAD.—The Bangor *Whig* says that one night last week, as the stage from Calais was passing along beyond Aurora, a big bear was discovered sitting very composedly in the middle of the road; and as he declined to yield the right of way, the driver and passengers turned to stoned him off the track. Bruin growled his disapprobation of that mode of proceeding, but finally gave way to superior numbers.

☞The flower-girls can always raise the wind when the flowers *blow*.

The Rebellion Declining.

Strange as the above heading may seem, now that the Confederate Government is conscripting the entire population of the South, and its armies are threatening invasion of Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, yet it is truth. They are preparing for their last, their despairing struggle. Knowing that the time of enlistment of most of what is left of the three years' men is about to expire, and that many—even whole army corps—are withdrawing North to recruit their ranks, and that some of them will never again take the field—they seize the opportunity with all their available force to make a bold dash across the Potomac and the Shenandoah, to Maryland and Pennsylvania; and through Middle Tennessee and Kentucky to Western Virginia and Ohio. They flatter themselves in the belief that by attacking us before the new levies are organized, they can force us, to the ignominious terms of acquiescing in disserverance of the Union by acknowledging their independence. But the days of rebellion are numbered. Step by step we have driven them back from line to line, from stronghold—bisected and surrounded them—until they feel the constriction at every joint and in every limb. While we hold on with tenacity to what we have obtained, we are re-organizing new recruits with the re-enlisted old ones, preparatory to administering the final blow in the coming spring. Throughout the entire North there is an enthusiastic sentiment and a unanimity of feeling and action, aiming at a hearty support of the Government in its new call for increased numbers of men to reinforce the army in the field; and it will be accomplished speedily. Whole regiments, whole brigades—and in one instance even a whole army corps have re-enlisted. Such are the notes of preparation on our part.

Now let us see what suicidal elements are at work, indicative of ruin to rebeldom; and for this we draw on the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, which says, in some quarters, as in North Carolina and Arkansas, there be generous affection. The Governor of the one a Christian because Abraham had State is calling a convention to secede from Secessia, and to come back to the Union. The other has sent its delegation to Washington to form a new State Government, while General Gantt, one of the most prominent men in that region, is about to issue an address to the whole Southern people, urging them to return to their allegiance, and accept the President's amnesty. His logic is incontrovertible. He declares they were fighting for slavery, and for that alone; he shows conclusively that slavery is dead, absolutely and forever; why then fight any longer? To fight simply from a diabolic pride, which will not brook control of any kind, is the sure presage of destruction.

But this disaffection has various modes of expression. In some, it is indicated by curses, both loud and deep. In the soldiers, it takes the form of wholesale desertion; those who have thus far kept out of the ranks now flee in crowds to avoid the terrible conscription they propose. They begin to learn that the United States Government does not desire, and never did desire, to enslave or injure them. As their cause grows more desperate, they concede their astonishment that "Yankee mud-sills" could have maintained themselves with such majesty and dignity, and they come back with new reverence for the Government whose gentleness they had mistaken for imbecility, and whose kindness they had scorned as cowardly concession. While, then, such elements do at work, we only need to push on the war with vigor, and make this leap year, one of four, like the old Olympiad, famous for the victories achieved and the triumph consummated.

☞The Governor of Wisconsin, in his recent inaugural, shows the debt of that State to be $1,774,000, of which a portion was incurred in building the State House, and the remainder in raising soldiers. The amount due from the national government is sufficient to liquidate the whole State debt. Wisconsin has supplied to the Union thirty four infantry regiments, twelve batteries of light artillery, three of heavy, three regiments of cavalry and one company of sharpshooters. Nearly one-half of the whole number—16,953—have been lost by death, discharge and disability.

☞John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch.

"Halloo, Father Wesley, I'm glad to see you. How do you do?"

"I don't know you, said Mr. Wesley reining up his horse, "who are you?"

"Don't know me? Why sir, you are the very man who converted me."

"I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, "at least one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it."

☞An Irishman, who was recently sentenced to the House of Correction at South Boston for a year, was set to work in the blacksmith shop. He found the labor very hard, though, and implored Captain Robbins to change his employment, saying, "Faith, Captain, if I have to work this hard for a year I shall die in less than a fortnight."

A Bishop Basted.

Somebody has written a brief and capital satire upon Bishop Hopkins' letter defending slavery upon Bible grounds. By substituting the word Polygamy for Slavery, the exact value of the Bishop's argument is exposed. For if slavery be a good thing because Jewish patriarchs had slaves, polygamy is equally lovely because they had harems. And if slavery be tolerable because Christ did not verbally condemn it, polygamy must be desirable because he did not even allude to it at all.

In fact, what is called the Bible argument deserved only such treatment as the ridicule, the contempt, and the sarcasm which are so delicately dealt it by this little squib. If we are to excuse our sins by those of the Jewish patriarchs, and if the whole spirit and tendency of Christ's teaching are to go for naught because he did not chance to specify some offence, there is no absurdity that may not be defended, and no crime that may not be justified.

The slave party treats the Bible exactly as it does the Constitution. The whole meaning and scope are ignored, in order to make a fight upon a doubtful word or phrase.

Does Bishop Hopkins seriously wish to see in the United States the policy and civilization of the ancient tribes in Judea? Does he propose, since he gives his right hand to Calhoun, to insist upon Brigham Young's taking his left? Solomon was called the wisest of men. Does the Bishop think it logically follows that a man grows in wisdom as he increases his harem, and that perfect wisdom requires a man to have, like Solomon, seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines?

It is just as logical to say that as a man may rightfully buy and sell human beings, and tear children from parents, and wives from husbands, and scourge them to work without wages and deny them all mental light, and doom them to abject submission to a despotic will, because the old Jews held slaves.

Nor can we see the force of the argument which commends slavery to a Christian because Abraham had slaves, when Christ had none. To say that he did not forbid it is to quibble, because verbally he condemned very few sins. Did he condemn burning a neighbor's barn? No; no more than he condemned enslaving him. But he bade us love our neighbor as ourselves, and he told us that all men were our neighbors.

The Bishop of Vermont announces a book in which he proposes to establish the right of slavery from the Bible. Let him be entreated. He is judged already and forever; why then fight any longer? To fight simply from a diabolic pride, which will not brook control of any kind, is the sure presage of destruction.

But this disaffection has various modes of expression. In some, it is indicated by curses, both loud and deep. In the soldiers, it takes the form of wholesale desertion; those who have thus far kept out of the ranks now flee in crowds to avoid the terrible conscription they propose. They begin to learn that the United States Government does not desire, and never did desire, to enslave or injure them. As their cause grows more desperate, they concede their astonishment that "Yankee mud-sills" could have maintained themselves with such majesty and dignity, and they come back with new reverence for the Government whose gentleness they had mistaken for imbecility, and whose kindness they had scorned as cowardly concession. While, then, such elements do at work, we only need to push on the war with vigor, and make this leap year, one of four, like the old Olympiad, famous for the victories achieved and the triumph consummated.

☞The Governor of Wisconsin, in his recent inaugural, shows the debt of that State to be $1,774,000, of which a portion was incurred in building the State House, and the remainder in raising soldiers. The amount due from the national government is sufficient to liquidate the whole State debt. Wisconsin has supplied to the Union thirty four infantry regiments, twelve batteries of light artillery, three of heavy, three regiments of cavalry and one company of sharpshooters. Nearly one-half of the whole number—16,953—have been lost by death, discharge and disability.

☞John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch.

"Halloo, Father Wesley, I'm glad to see you. How do you do?"

"I don't know you, said Mr. Wesley reining up his horse, "who are you?"

"Don't know me? Why sir, you are the very man who converted me."

"I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, "at least one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it."

☞An Irishman, who was recently sentenced to the House of Correction at South Boston for a year, was set to work in the blacksmith shop. He found the labor very hard, though, and implored Captain Robbins to change his employment, saying, "Faith, Captain, if I have to work this hard for a year I shall die in less than a fortnight."

LINCOLN'S LAST.—One of the latest stories of Mr. Lincoln is of his interview with a delegation of ministers. It is not reported that they had much to say when they were admitted to his presence but in taking leave one of them remarked he hoped the Lord was on our side." "I don't agree with you." Of course they looked amazed. "Hope, indeed, that we are on the Lord's side"

THE LAST CLASS HEARD IN SMITH'S SCHOOL.—"First class in Oriental Philosophy, stand up! Thibet's what is life?" "Life consists of money, a horse, and a fashionable wife." "What is poverty?" "The reward of merit received by genius from a discriminating public." "What is religion?" "Doing unto others as you please, without allowing a return of the compliment." "What is fame?" "A six-line puff in a newspaper."

A GOOD ONE.—A country fellow was passing down street the other day, when a wag thrust out his head from the window of a house and sung out, "Hello, there, squire, wher did you come down?" Jonathan cast his eye up towards the window, and replied, "I say Mister, hadn't you better haul in your head—folks might think you keep a slaughter house—seeing a calf's head hanging out of the window."

☞A certain Scotch friend of ours, who is not a member of the temperance society, being asked by a dealer to purchase some fine old Jamaica rum, dryly answered:

"To tell the truth, sir, I canna say I'm very fond of rum, for if I tak mair than six tumblers, it's very apt to give a body the headache."

☞A number of bachelors over thirty-five were drafted in Providence. Being laughed at for not being married, and thereby escaping the draft, they maliciously replied: "It is better to serve three years than for life."

☞The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has been trying to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

☞When you kiss a wily and beautiful coquette, you put an enemy to your mouth to steal away the brain.

☞Always fight till you die—after dying this five or six times, it is just as easy as anything.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ Our thanks are due J. H. Dunlap for western papers.

☞ When will our correspondents learn that, to insure attention, their communications must be accompanied by a responsible name?

☞ A good Adams printing press for sale at this office. Price low.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Adj't. Shallenberger in another column of our paper.

☞ Dr. P. M. Kerr has been appointed Physician to Jail, in place of Dr. Cummins, resigned.

☞ Dr. Thos. Donehoo, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place, or door next the river.

CLEVE. P PITTS. R.R.—The following is the estimated earnings of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad for January, 1864:

Freight	$75,000
Passengers	57,914
Miscellaneous	6,500
	$139,414
January, 1863	123,808
Increase	$15,606

☞ The Commissioners of Mercer County have adopted a resolution agreeing to issue the warrants of the county to a sufficient amount to pay each volunteer a bounty of two hundred dollars, in order that the draft may be avoided. The quota of the county under both calls is 761. The warrants are to bear six per cent. interest, and are made payable at the expiration of four years or sooner, at the option of the Commissioners.

☞ Gov. Letcher stated, in his address at Danville, Va., said that the late "Stonewall" Jackson was in favor of conducting this war under the black flag, and so expressed his sentiments to him seven days after the secession ordinance, proposing to set the example himself by first carrying that flag in the face of the enemy.

☞ The Hon. John P. Penny, Speaker of the State Senate, has issued his writ for the election of a Senator in the place of Harry White, resigned. The last effort to secure his release from Richmond having failed, his father, in whose possession the resignation was, has handed it over, and in a very short time the Senate will be in a condition to transact business.

ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of James Witherspoon, brakesman of the Ft. Wayne R.R., and formerly of South Beaver township, was killed near New Creek Station, on last Sabbath morning. In stepping from one car to another he slipped and fell on the track, four cars running over him, badly mangling his body and killing him instantly.

PRO. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24TH DIST, PA.
New Brighton, Feb. 8, 64.

Editor Argus: Dear Sir: The enlistment fee of $15 for new recruits, and $25 for veterans, will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private or citizen, who presents an acceptable recruit at this office.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—Col Thomas J. Power, of this county, one of the oldest and most successful contractors in the country, has now "a job of work" under active operations, for constructing twenty-eight miles of railroad along the shore of Lake Ontario, New York. The contract is a heavy one, but it could not have fallen into the hands of one more capable of carrying it out.

☞ Lieut. Gov. Halls's message to the Legislature of Missouri, announcing the death of Governor Gamble, concludes as follows: "My chief and constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or the Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy in acts, to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support to the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace."

The "McClellan Conspiracy."

We desire to call the attention of of our readers to an article published elsewhere under the above caption.—It is taken from an influential paper published in Philadelphia. The charge of conspiracy by Gen. M'Clellan has not and cannot be successfully contradicted. The conduct of none of our public men has been more severely or more deserved criticised, and we would not pursue him further did he now seek that retirement and privacy which he should. He has permitted himself to be thrust before the people by a corrupt and disloyal party as a candidate for the highest office in the Government, and is therefore the legitimate object of criticism. McClellan has, heretofore, had many friends among the Union men of the country; but his political course has driven them all from his support.—Look at his letter in favor of Woodward, his intimacy with the Wood's Brook's and Seymour, of New York, Reed and Ingersol of Philadelphia, men whom loyal men of all parties honestly believe to be traitors in league with Davis and his cause. Look, too, at his intimacy with Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed from the service of the United States for conduct worse than treason!—who was convicted of deliberately and intentionally causing the defeat of Gen. Pope, at the second battle of Bull Run; who is responsible for the valuable lives lost there; the subsequent invasion of Pennsylvania, and all its terrible consequences. It is idle to say that his conviction was unjust. The officers who tried him were his friends and companions; most of them of his own political creed. Gen. McDowell, an intimate friend of Porter's, and who was produced and examined by Porter himself, testified that he believed Pope would have been successful had Porter supported him. And yet this man covered with treason, whose skirts were dyed with the blood of his fellow soldiers is, after all this, received into the open arms of McClellan, and remains, as before, his most intimate companion and friend. The army regulations pronounce it infamous for an officer to associate with one who has been dismissed the service. Were there no other objections to Gen. McClellan we never could trust or repose confidence in him again.—We believe in all honesty and candor that McClellan was pledged to the interests of the South before the breaking out of the rebellion; a member of the [illegible] Circle, that his object was to protract the war, in order to break up the party in power, and that he surrounded himself with officers like Porter, holding the same views, and that Porter but acted the part assigned him. We admit that for a time we were enthusiastic admirers of Gen. McClellan. When the rebellion broke out, most of the prominent officers of the army joined the Confederacy. Gen. Scott was too old to take command, and recommended his friend Gen. McClellan. That in itself was sufficient to give the young General a high standing among military men. The campaign in Western Virginia, magnified into so much importance at the time, was in reality, as all now see it, no test of military capacity, and whatever credit was due is now justly given to Gen. Rosecrans. Yet the country looked upon the young Commander as a prodigy in the military world. The hero of our first victories, on assuming command of the army of the Potomac, had the confidence of the nation.—The Administration, anxious that he should possess the confidence of the army, gave him every assistance and assumed to regard him as the man of destiny. Possessing some native shrewdness, easy in his manners, insinuating in his address, surrounded with officers of his own choosing, who held their place through him and their hope of promotion depending on him, with the newspapers lauding and citizens praising, he succeeded in winning his way to the affections of the army. He was their first commander and found less difficulty than others have done to accomplish his purpose. We assert, unhesitatingly that his popularity in that army was achieved in this way—designedly by him—that he might use it to his own advantage. It is very easy for a Commander-in-Chief, having supreme control over the army, to mould it to his wishes. His popularity never extended beyond the army he commanded. In the west he was always regarded as a greatly overrated man.—The western army never loved or respected him. He had not long commanded on the Potomac until the people began to be dissatisfied—their expectations were disappointed. His inactivity proclaimed his incapacity. We have not time now to criticise his several movements; suffice it to say, that with the best army ever one man commanded, at a time too when everything was favorable, he simply did nothing. He never won a decisive victory resulting beneficially to us or injurious to the rebels. The reason is two fold, viz: his utter incapacity, and his utter unwillingness. Never were the people so greatly humbugged in any man, and never did any fall more justly from the pinnacle of fame, which a generous people assigned him, in so short a period—demonstrating his total incapacity in every particular for the position assigned. His conduct also proves that what capacity he had was used to protract the war for selfish and treasonable purposes. He never intended to destroy rebellion; for on its continuance depended his hopes and that of his party's. Thank God, the bubble has burst at last! We can now realize, from experience, the cost, and be more wise in future. Next to Buchanan, he is the most unpopular man in the nation, and without an exception the man who most deserves a nation's reproaches, having inflicted on it greater evils than any other. The Democratic party would not stand by him were it not for his disloyalty, and he never would associate with them but that they are equally so.

OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS.—Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

[PUBLIC—No. 4]

An act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved January 22, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will however bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass the mails, four ounces for eight cents, must be manufactured from wool cotton or linen, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, must be addressed to non commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently, a package addressed to commissioned officers, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots shoes, &c, if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster Gen.

THE COMMUTATION TAX.—The lower House of Congress, on motion of Mr. Stevens, made some amendments to the Enrollment Act which will probably fix its general character. The commutation will be three hundred dollars and not four hundred. The payment of this sum will exempt the person drafted from further liability for the full period for which he was drafted. Under the bill, as it stood previous to amendment, a person paying commutation might be again drafted within the next three months, or even on the next day, if the government should so soon order a new levy. The law, we take it, will be substantially the same as it was at the time of the last draft, except that the two classes will be consolidated into one, and all citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five be alike liable.

PRO. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24TH DIST, PA.
New Brighton, Feb. 1st, 1864.

Name of Sub. Dis.	*No furn'd.*	*Quota under 300,000 call*
North Sewickly,	1	14
Freedom boro,	3	9
do dist,	3	4
Phillipsburg,	5	5
Big Beaver,	1	15
Ohio,	10	12
Patterson,	3	3
Harmony,	2	2
Rochester boro,	17	17
do twp,	4	4
Brighton	8	8
Industry,	1	8
Darlington,	21	23
Beaver boro,	14	14
South Beaver,	7	11
New Brighton bor,	25	25
Fallston,	7	7

Total enlistments for the whole district, 384.

The above is a list only of those volunteering through this office. The veterans in the field re-enlisting have not yet been credited, as no official notification has been received, which must first be received from the Provost Marshal General before the credit can be given to the sub district.

☞ By order of the President, the execution of Gurley, the murderer of Gen. M'Cook, is postponed, and he will, it is thought, be pardoned.

The President's Late Call.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1864.

Ordered, that a draft for Five Hundred Thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom as many as have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

☞ THIS is understood to embrace the 300,000 already called for, and 200,000 additional. The calling out of half a million men, in addition to those now in the field, means the close of the war, and it also means something more. It will be remembered that by the terms of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, all those who lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance are to be pardoned and received as citizens. It is also provided by the President that whenever, in any revolted State one-tenth of those who voted at the election for President in 1860, shall so desire, they shall be empowered to form a State government. Now, coupling this fact with the late call for 500,000 men, we begin to see the policy of the Government. The vast army thus called into the field is designed to protect the loyal men of the revolted States in their efforts to bring back those States into the Union. Already this movement has commenced in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and the day is not far distant when we shall be able to add to this number, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. Thus, by degrees, will the Union be restored to its pristine glory, and then, taking a new start, who shall predict the glory of that Future that lies before it! Verily, our Nation has been purified in the furnace of affliction, and has come out of it as gold tried in the fire.

AN OLD DESCRIPTION OF MODERN COPPERHEADS.—In one of the speeches made during the last war with Great Britain, by Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, occurs the following apt description of a thorough-going Copperhead, as seen at the present day:

"An individual goes over, joins the ranks of the enemy, and raises his arms against his country; *he* is clearly guilty of treason under the Constitution, the overt act being committed. Suppose the same individual *not* to go to the enemy, *but to remain in his own neighborhood, and by means of his influence to dissuade ten men from enlisting*, I ask, him in which case has he benefitted the enemy and injured his country most?"

Again, he says in answering the question, Whom, then, do I accuse?

"I accuse him, sir, who professes himself to be the friend of this country and enjoys its protection, yet proves himself, by his actions, to be the friend of its enemy. I accuse him who sets himself to work systematically to weaken the arm of this Government by destroying its credit and damping the ardor of its citizens. I accuse him who has used his exertions to defeat the loan and to prevent the young men of the country from going forth to fight their country's battles. I accuse him who announces with joy the disasters of our arms, and sinks into melancholy when he hears of our success. Such men I cannot consider friends to this great nation."

The above is a life-like portraiture of a genuine Copperhead of the present day, and drawn by a master hand. The rebels, who have committed the "overt act of treason," are not more guilty than are their Northern dough-face sympathizers, who rejoice at their victories and weep at their reverses. The Woods, Vallandighams and Woodwards, and thousands of the "lesser lights," have done more injury to the Union cause, by denouncing the Administration and discouraging enlistments, than has the entire rebel host.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—Daniel Howell, confined in the county jail awaiting sentence on a charge of destroying timber trees, attempted an escape last week. He is a discharged soldier and being entitled to a pension and his family being in a destitute condition, Sheriff Ledlie permitted him to go to Pittsburg last Thursday, in charge of the jailor, in order to procure his pension. Having been delayed by the necessary examinations and formalities, when they went to the pension office they found it closed.—The jailor then took Howell to the Pittsburg jail for confinement, but having no commitment, the authorities would not receive him, and they were compelled to go to a tavern to pass the night. During the night Howell escaped. Sheriff Ledlie being informed of his escape the next morning, took prompt and energetic measures for his recapture; among other things, leaving orders at the Pension office to have him arrested in case he made application there. Accordingly Howell made his appearance at the office on Monday, was taken into custody by officer Hague and soon safely lodged in the Beaver jail. Sheriff Ledlie is, in no manner, censurable for the circumstances of the escape and deserves great praise for the energy which led to the recapture.—*Star.*

☞ A large portion of the Union prisoners at Richmond are about to be transferred to Georgia. There is much sickness among them. Gen. Butler is quite confident of his ability to effect a resumption of the exchange of prisoners ere long.

List of Grand Jurors, March, '64.

COMMENCING 7TH DAY.

Darlington tp: Jno White, *Foreman*, Saml Reed, John Grim.
Hanover tp: Thos. Adams, Samuel Richmond.
Frankfort boro: Stephen Briceland.
Rochester boro: Stephen B. Cross.
Hopewell tp: Robert Duncan, Jos Irons.
Chippewa tp: Jos. Dunlap.
Moon tp: Wm. Douds.
Fallston boro: David Davis.
Franklin tp: N. N. Hazen.
North Sewickly tp: Wm. Kennedy.
Brighton tp: Wm. A. Laird.
Freedom boro: Robt. M'Caskey.
Greene tp: John Moody, Jackson Swearingen.
Economy tp: John Y. Marks.
New Sewickly tp: Simon Otto, Jno Wagner.
Raccoon tp: John B. Potter.
Borough tp: R. W. Russell.
Marion tp: Austin Thomas.

PETIT JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Harmony tp: George Baner.
Freedom: George Baker, Thomas H. Cooper, Joseph P. Ecoff.
New Sewickly tp: Charles Barrett, John Fisher, Jacob Peirsol, Edwin Reeder, John Zinkhorn.
North Sewickly tp: Hugh Bennett, David Graham, sr, Benj Whister, Orville Jackson.
Big Beaver tp: Wm. Calhoun, Wm. Eakin.
Rochester boro: T. J. Chandler, G. C. Speyerer, J. B. Smith.
Ohio tp: Wm. W. Dawson.
Bridgewater: S. R. Dunlap.
New Brighton: Levi Foster, George Porter.
Brighton tp: Sam. Gillespie.
Hanover tp: J. A. Gibb, David Little, Jackson Jenkins.
Patterson tp: Wm Harrison.
Beaver: John L. Hall, Jos May.
Industry: Saml Hoyt.
Borough tp: Paul Heberling.
Moon tp: Chas Johnston.
Economy tp: Henry Linnenbrink.
Raccoon tp: James M'Cullough.
South Beaver tp: Jos Martin.
Phillipsburg boro: Robert M'Lain.
Independence tp: Wm M'Coy.
Greene tp: Wm. Snowden.

SECOND WEEK.

Rochester boro: J. B. Breckenridge.
Big Beaver tp: Wm Beatty, C. P. Wallace.
Bridgewater boro: J. M. Barbour, Thos Campbell.
South Beaver tp: Milo Bradshaw, Nathaniel M'Clinton.
New Brighton boro: Abram Bestwick, Chas Hoops, Thos M. McCord, John Reeves, David Boyle.
Raccoon tp: Elijah Barnes, Abraham Christy, Danl Harvey.
Chippewa tp: Jos Brittain, William Scott, jr.
North Sewickly tp: Jos. H. Cunningham, Daniel Daniels.
Moon tp: Philip Cooper, Daniel Figley, Gotlieb Ieif.
Beaver boro: D. M. Donehoo.
Darlington tp: Robert Dilworth, Wm Wham.
Industry tp: George Engle, Josiah Ford.
Franklin tp: Conrad Fisher.
Pulaski tp: Simpson Cuthbertson, Thos Ferguson.
Greene tp: Thos Kerr, George Poe.
Hanover tp: Samuel Moore, James Torrence.
Brighton tp: Isaac Noss.
Hopewell tp: David K. Oliver, David Patton.
Phillipsburgh boro: George Vogt.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The *Herald* publishes the details of the recent movement of the Army of Potomac. The following is a summary: A reconnoissance in force from the army was made, on Saturday morning, to the south side of the Rapidan. The enemy's outposts were met at Morton's Ford, where they found a considerable force. After some brilliant and successful skirmishing our troops returned to their old quarters.

The country was pretty well scoured by Kilpatrick, Warren and Merrit. It is reported, but not officially, that our loss is between one and two hundred men. The reconnoisance resulted in ascertaining the fact that Lee was occupying a position in full strength in our front.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The Chicago *Journal* of the 23d instant, says there arrived at the Michigan Central Depot, in that city, a freight car loaded with merchandise at Boston, and sent directly through to Chicago. This was the first that ever came through. It was loaded in Boston, thence carried over the Vermont Central Railway to Ogdensburg, thence over the river on a boat to Prescott, thence to Sarnia, where it crossed over on a boat to Port Huron, and thence on the Grand Trunk Railway to Detroit, and thence over the Michigan Central to Chicago.

REFORM NEEDED.—It has become so much the practice of robbing the present parcels and boxes, at Washington, directed to the soldiers by their friends, under the pretence of looking for whisky, that the Washington *Chronicle* calls the attention of the Government to the fact to have a stop put to it. There has been a great deal of complaint of this meanness, and one example or two made of those who are guilty of it, would probably break up the practice.

THE LITTLE SOLDIER.—Little Jno. Clem, the youngest soldier in the Army of the Cumberland, promoted for bravery by Gen. Rosecrans, to a Sergeantcy, has been further promoted by General Thomas to Lieutenancy and placed on his staff. He is but twelve years old.

☞ Gen. Kelly telegraphed that he has just received (Feb. 5) a dispatch from Col. Mulligan, who says that after six hours' fighting he has driven the Rebels under Early out of Moorfield, and his (Mulligan's) cavalry were pursuing and had hotly engaged the Rebel cavalry under Rosser at the date of the dispatch (which date is omitted, but was probably the 4th inst.

Resignation of Senator White.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 4 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by Mr. Johnson, Speaker pro tem.

A letter was presented by the Speaker pro tem., from the father of Senator White, enclosing the letter of resignation from Senator White, dated Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Nov., 1863, which we publish below:

LIBBY PRISON,
Richmond, Va., Nov., 1863.

Hon. J. P Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

My Dear Sir: Considerations I shall briefly state, make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature, last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Up on the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war, with other Federal officers. I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby."

No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime. Nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass organization, and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present political misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co operation between our State and National Government so necessary in this crisis.

It is true, some time must yet elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actually required; yet, as I see no hope of release by general exchange, the Richmond authorities, I am convinced will retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator and my vote important. Under the circumstances it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty—likely to result from my continued imprisonment.—I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my taste and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty. Other and greater interests are involved it this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the elected to represent. The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life.

I cannot now, in any way, consult with them. They should not, however, at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests, and the great cause of our country, as I, at least, desire to be—Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them "though cast down, I am not dismayed;" though in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is, no word or deed may go out of the counsels of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity.

I am yours, truly,
HARRY WHITE.

The letter having been read by the Clerk, the Speaker pro tem. announced that writs have been issued for an election on Febuary 19th, 1864.

☞ The House on Friday passed the joint resolution amendatory of the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act by a vote of 82 to 74.—Frank Blair of Missouri made a weak speech against it, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky a strong one in favor, declaring among other things that a traitor forfeits all his rights, that the people of the South must be exterminated, if need be, and that compromise was not a word in his vocabulary.

A SKEDADDLER CowHIDED.—A skedaddler was cowhided in the streets of Kingsville, C. W., on Thursday last, by a young lady in the town.—The cause of the affair was on account of the slandering remarks made about Ohio soldiers. The young lady's name is Goodman, and we suggest that her name be changed to Goodwoman.

REPORTED.—A dispatch from New York yesterday, states that a report was in circulation in that city of the capture of Mobile with 400,000 bales of cotton, 8,000 prisoners and 130 cannon. There can be little doubt that the report is a canard to effect the gold market.

☞ A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* states that a Government contractor (name not given) has, at the instance of Secretary Welles, been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

From the Philadelphia News.

The "McClellan Conspiracy."

An article which we published some weeks since, with this heading, has not only attracted very considerable attention, but has been rather widely copied. Among those of our cotemporaries who have taken notice of it, some have excepted to our positions, whilst others have endorsed them with their approval.

Since the publication of the article referred to, the electioneering tour of "Fitz Napoleon" through the Eastern States, on behalf of the Copperhead Democracy, has been suspended; and whilst he is called to Washington, for the purpose of giving testimony as to the cause of failure of various campaigns, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with whom he is closely identified, have sought to create the impression that his presence was demanded there for consultation, and probably to have again tendered to him a command in the army.

But to our charge of conspiracy.—There is now in the possession of the Government sufficient evidence not only to prove this charge, but to demand that "Little Mac" shall be placed on trial, as was his pet, Fitz John Porter; and we assume to declare that if this shall be done, and he be tried before a competent military tribunal, his fate will be the same as that of the traitor who refused to support Pope, and who connived with McClellan to permit the rebels to escape in the night from the field of Antietam.

We charge against George B. McClellan, that he is not, and has not since the breaking out of the war been true to the Government; that at no time, whilst he was in command of any portion of the army, did he ever intend to accomplish a practical and decisive defeat of the enemy; and that on each and every occasion where our troops, by gallantry of the officers in immediate command of them, and by their own courage and bravery commenced to drive the rebel hordes, he, the said George B. McClellan, by the power which was unfortunately placed in his hands, prevented the further success of our arms, and thus played into the hands of the foe, that, after having done this, and having attempted to bring brave and loyal men into disrepute, and brought disgrace on our arms at Yorktown, at Malvern Hill, at Antietam, and then having been relieved from command, he has conspired with the Northern enemies of the Government, or permitted himself to be used as the tool of such conspirators, with the view and purpose to bring the Government into disrepute among the people—thus obstructing its efforts to crush the rebellion, and thus affording aid and comfort to its enemies who are in arms against it.

It is long since that we showed to our readers and to the world the connection of McClellan with the "Cuban Junto," a filibustering organization which was designed as a tender to the rebellion, then in an embryo state. The evidence of that connection is now on record in the city of Washington. Its chief manager [illegible] to the Congressional Committee of Investigation, that G. B. McClellan, then a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, was hired to take a part in that filibustering enterprise, and that when he called for his commission and his pay, he was told that the enterprise was broken up, and that he would better stay where he was, in the army.

Unfortunately for the country, McClellan did remain in the army of the United States; and, what is still more unfortunate, Jefferson Davis—now the arch fiend of the rebellion, and probably now as then the friend of McClellan—caused him to be promoted to captaincy.

But to the "conspiracy" and the charges. Every man who has read and observed the history of this causeless rebellion, and who has looked back to the period which preceded it, must know that it was originated in what are termed the "capitols" of the Knights of the Golden Circle. That it was planned. In those secret associations was arranged the programme which was carried out at the Charleston Convention. Within the closed doors of those lodges, the men who were to array themselves in armed force against the Government were mustered. At their midnight meetings the officers who have since led the armies of the South were chosen; and from the desks of those capitols were issued the orders as to the course which should be immediately pursued on the announcement of the election of Mr. Lincoln, which was esteemed to be a foregone conclusion.

The same men who controlled the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," were the prime movers in the "Cuban Junto." George B. McClellan was a member of the "Cuban Junto," and was employed by it as an officer. Who, then, shall deny that George B. McClellan is a Knight of the Golden Circle? And who will say that a "Knight of the Golden Circle" can be loyal to the Government and flag of the Union?

The traitors of the North seek the overthrow of the Government. They seek to join hands with the leaders of the rebellion. They use every effort in their power to obstruct the Government; and they argue that the war is not for the preservation of the Union, and declare that it ought not to be continued. McClellan has placed himself in the hands of these men—They say to him "Go," and he goeth; "Come," and he cometh; and these committees conduct him through the country as a show, not to speak to the people—"for he is too stupid for that"—but to influence the public mind, against the best Government ever vouch safed to man. It is therefore that we write at the head of these articles, the "McCLELLAN CONSPIRACY."

☞ Advices from new Orleans state that Gen. Banks is about to leave for Texas for the resumption of active operations by our forces in that quarter

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.		$7 00
do " 100 lbs		3 75
Dried Apples per bushel		1 50
do Peaches "	"	3 50
Wheat "	"	1 25
Corn "	"	1 20
Rye "	"	1 00
Oats "	"	75
Barley "	"	
Clover Seed, "	"	8 00
Timothy Seed, "	"	3 00
Flax Seed, "	"	3 00
Beans, "	"	2 75
Potatoes, "	"	70
Onions, "	"	1 00
Corn Meal, "	"	1 25
Eggs,	dozen	20
Butter,	lb	30
Hams,	"	13
Shoulders,	"	8
Sides,	"	9
Tallow,	"	10
Lard,	"	16
Candles,	"	16
Soap,	"	10
Molasses,	Gallon	75
Carbon Oil,	"	75

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Feb. , 1864.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted, active	$51,947 00
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. coupon bonds.	95,150 00
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. treas. notes.	4,850 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Due from other banks	23,585 54
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	27,212 44
Coin in vault	5,754 41
Protest account	1 41
Current expenses	400 00
	$210,960 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$102,400 00
Notes in circulation	1,285 00
Due depositors	103,574 31
Due the Commonwealth	603 64
Profits and earnings	1,986 70
Dividends unpaid	1,161 00
	$210,960 65

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1864.

T. M. McCORD, Notary Public.

SECOND Army Corps.

THE undersigned has been authorized to recruit men for the

140th Regiment Pa. Volunteers,

or for any Penna. regiment or battery.

Government Bounty—

To Veterans.....$400

Others.....$300

Large local Bounties are also being paid.

☞ For full particulars inquire at the office, New Brighton, Penna., opposite the Post Office. WM. S. SHALLENBERGER,

Lieut. & Adj't. 140th Pa. Vols.,

feb10'64 Recruiting Officer.

LICENSE NOTICE.

LIST of applicants for License at March Term, 1865.

INNS OR TAVERNS.

John Davis.....Darlington boro,
Samuel Shrouds.....Hopewell tp.
Chas. P. Kaercher.....Phillipsburgh boro.
William Yost.....New Sewickly tp.
Alexander Clark.....Beaver boro,
Charles Laturner.....Beaver boro,
John Graebing.....New Galilee.

TO SELL LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART, WITH OTHER

John Bigger.....Ohio tp.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

Beaver, Feb. 10'64.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of BENJ. M'CAFFICK, late of Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. B. M'CAFFICK, } Brighton tp.
JESSE M'CAFFICK, }
ANDREW M'CAFFICK, Chippewa tp.

feb10.64 Executors.

Estate of Harvey Gamble, dec'd.

LETERS of administration on the estate of HARVEY GAMBLE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BRITTAIN, Adm'r.,

feb10,64 Greene tp.

A Valuable Farm For Sale!

THE subscriber will sell a tract of land, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., containg about 114 acres, on the State Road from Beaver to New Castle, near the Connequenessing Bridge. The land is of a superior character, called locust land—very productive, and being first and second creek bottom, can nearly all be made into meadow. It is well watered by good springs of excellent water. There are about 80 acres cleared, the balance in timber. Coal is abundant near the Farm. There is on the premises, a good two-story Frame House, in which a Store and Post Office are now kept, with a good Stable and out-buildings. There is a Grist and Sawmill, within half a mile.—A Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, and a male and female Seminary, and Common Schools, within less than a mile. The neighborhood is good. Persons desirous of having a good Farm with superior advantages around it, have now an opportunity of purchasing.

WM. B. CLARKE,
Att'y at Law,
Beaver, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1864:

Becker John	McConnell Malinda
Borks John	Sayler James
Bradly Clarissa	Simpson Miss Mary
Campbell Andrew	Schadt Mr. G
Carry William	Stewart P J
Daily Miss Nancy	Seabold Mrs Mary J
Drake J A	Smith Miss Laureta
Evans Miss Hattie	Thompson Mrs. Nancy
Eliot Mrs. Charlotte	Thompson John
Grinder George	Jurver George
Helms Mary A	Taylor E M
Jasen Even	Young Joseph F
Mercer Levi	Zinkhaun Margaret
Merriman Miss Ada S	

"Clairvoyant"—Miss Sally——

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

FOR RENT.

A well cultivated farm near New Brighton, Pa., on very reasonable terms.

Well watered, good buildings and fine fruit trees. For further particulars enquire of JOHN REEVES.

Feb 5'—8w New Brighton, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Registers Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

The first and final account of Michael Conkle, Sr., Administrator of the estate of John Conkle, dec'd.

Final account of James Nelson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Moore, deceased.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Patrick Keating, dec'd.

The final account (real and personal) of Joseph C. Wilson, administrator, de bonis non with will annexed of John Niblo, dec'd.

The final account (personal) of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will of William Scott, dec'd.

The final account of John Eidemiller, administrator of the estate of J. C. Iehle, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Householder, executor of the last will of Philip H. Pfug, dec'd.

The final account of Eli Ramsey, acting executor of the last will of Robert Ramsey, dec'd.

The final account of John Garrard, administrator of the estate of John Eaton, dec'd.

The final account of James Todd, Jr., administrator of the estate of James Todd, Sr., dec'd.

The first and final account of Daniel M'Donehoo, administrator of the estate of John Glenn, dec'd.

The first and final accounts (Real and Personal) of William K. Boden, administrator of Samuel S. Hamilton, dec'd.

The final account of William K. Boden, administrator of Francis Marrel, dec'd.

The first and final accounts (Real and Personal) of Richey Eakin, executor of the last will of David Eakin, sr., dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of Joseph Brittain, Guardian of Josiah H. & Ann Elizabeth Brittain, minor heirs of John Brittain, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of R. M. Rhodes, Guardian of William, Elijah, Sarah Jane & Ann Eliza Powell, minor children of Eleazer Powell, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Daniel Risinger, Guardian of Wm. Morton, jr., minor son of Wm. Morton, sr., dec'd.

The Guardian account of Benj. M'Farlin, Guardian of Mary Emma Powell, minor daughter of Eleazer Powell, dec'd.

The Guardian account of Jos. C Wilson, Guardian of Maria J. Scott, minor heir of James Scott, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of Joseph Mehaffey, Guardian of Elizabeth J. & Mary Agness Glenn, minor heirs of John Glenn, dec'd.

The Guardian account of P. Mulvanon, Guardian of Edwin H. Douds, minor son of James H. Douds, dec'd.

The Guardian account of John Thomas, Guardian of Thomas B. Daniels, minor son of Daniel Daniels.

The Guardian account of Jackman T. Stockdale, Guardian of Susan E. Calhoun, minor heir of Thos. D. Calhoun, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of John Weaver, Guardian of Sebastian, Stephen and Ellen Small, minor children of Martin Small, dec'd.

The Account of Regina Miller, Administratrix of John Miller, dec'd, who was Guardian of John, Martin, Catharine and Adam Freshcorn, minor children of Adam Freshcorn, deceased.

The Account (real estate) of Wm. Whan, administrator of the estate of Clement Z. Souders, dec'd.

ALFRED R. MOORE,
Register

Feb. 3, 1864.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved *nisi*.

Personal property to the amount of $300, elected to be retained by the widow of Jeremiah Haniba, late of Economy township, deceased, Charles Brown, Adm'r.

Real and personal property to the amount of $300, elected to be retained by the widow of Samuel Miller, late of New Galilee, deceased, William Whan, Esq., Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300, by widow of John Ewing, late of the Borough of Frankfort, deceased, Thomas Nicholson, Esq., Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300, by widow of Christian Leffler, late of Brighton township, deceased, Peter Angel, Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 by widow of George Dawson, late of the Borough of Glasgow, deceased, Benoni R. Dawson, William Dawson, Ex'rs.

Personal property to the amount of $300.20, by widow of Milton McMinn, late of Darlington township, deceased, I. A. W. Edgar, Esq., Adm'r., Mary Jane McMinn, Adm'x.

Real Estate, lot No 7, situate in the Borough of New Brighton, claimed to be retained in part or otherwise to the amount of $300, by widow of Francis Webb, late of New Brighton, deceased, Mary J. Webb, Ex'rx.

Personal property to the amount of $300, by widow of Dr. George W. Allison, late of the Borough of Beaver, deceased, Thomas Allison, Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300, by widow of James Reed, Sr., late of Hanover township, deceased, James Reed, Jr., Adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 by the widow of Perran T. Shaffer, deceased, late of the borough of New Brighton.

BENJAMIN BEDISON, Adm'r.
SARAH E. SHAFFER, Adm'x.
JOHN A. FRAZIER,
Beaver, Feb. 3d, 1864. Clerk.

Notice in the Orphan's Court.

THE following named accounts have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court for Beaver county, to-wit:

The account of Wm. K. Boden, Trustee appointed to make sale of real estate of Robert Robertson, dec'd.

Also the account of same as Trustee appointed to make sale of real estate of Abraham Wolf, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said accounts, that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 9th day of March, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

feb3 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

List of Causes for Trial March Term, 1864, Commencing 1st Monday.

1st WEEK.

J. W. Decker's ex't	vs	John Mellon, et al
Jacob J. Noss,	"	John Blake's Adm's
Lukens & Beeson,	"	Darlington M E church
James Collins & Co.,	"	W. M. Shirts, et al
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Souders
A. R. Nye,	"	William Gill, et al
T. & W. Walton,	"	Carroll Martin et al
John H. Camp,	"	Wm. Alexander, Jr.

2ND WEEK.

Robert Hall,	vs	Alexander Robertson
James F. Scott,	"	Samuel Reed
Abraham H. Davis,	"	Thomas K. Wait
John Beatty's Ex'r	"	N. C. & B. V. R. R. Co
William Jones,	"	same
Andrew Smiley,	"	same
Abram Toms,	"	Geo. Alexander
Commonwealth use,	"	John Duff's Executor
Alfred Campbell,	"	R. Campbell's Adm'rs
Fred. Kizer et use,	"	Wm. Welsh, et al
J. S. McCoy's ex'r	"	James H. Trimble, et al

Feb 1, 1864. M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN "IRON CITY COLLEGE," PITTSBURG, for sale, at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT. Enquire at Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. dec23,'63

BEAVER DRUG STORE.

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET. SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug 27

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE, RICE,
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR; SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO, muslin, price 50 cents; paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.

mar26.

Beaver Seminary.

S. B. MERCER, Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. D. H. A. M'Lean, D. D.
" D. A. Cunningham.
" C. P. Cummins, M. D.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks opens on TUESDAY, the first day of September.

Rates per term for board and furnished Room.....$40 00

☞ For full particulars address

S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

aug12:4t

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governss.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday March 24th, 1863;

And continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.....$38 00
Tuition varies from $2.50 to $8.00

☞ For further particulars inquire of the President of Facility.

mar1'63 R. T. TAYLOR.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,
Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

PITTSBURG WATER CURE!

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address

Dr. W. N. HAMBLETON.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Girard House Philadelphia would respectfully call the attention of business men and the travelling community to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

aug19:2m KANAGA, FOWLER, & Co.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857. C. A. GRIFFIN.

Nov9 Photographic Artist

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.....J. M. CUMMINS, M. D

C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec3'62

For Sale at the Beaver Drug Store

MARTIN'S COAL OIL BURNERS—THE 'LITTLE MONITOR'—to burn oil without chimneys, a splendid affair. Also Carbon Oil Lanterns without chimneys.

For sale at Drug Store of C. P. Cummins—Gun Powder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, all good; Coffee, Ext. Coffee, Dandelion Coffee, Gold pens, Spectacles, Golden Syrup for table use, a prime thing; a cheaper article of Syrup, very good; vinegar, hominy, hand scrubing brushes and salt.

Zant currants and Raisons for sale at C P Cummins Drug Store.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr Cheeseman's Pills

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

are the most effectual remedy known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all class are they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by remitting to the Proprietor. Dr. Smith of Bridgewater sole agent for this County.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.

jan1'63:1y 20 Cedar St., New York.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so seddon us, usually arise from trouble or annoyancey, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, so sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying officer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning a dose of Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained, every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Phila.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of WILLIAM GLENN, Jr., dec'd., late of Greene tp., Beaver co., Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SMILEY,
Jan. 20, '64. Executor.

Dr P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec16,'63

HOT SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & GOOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and, gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Ye cannot put into the Knapsack of Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable nor more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE,

The lonely sentry walking his ronuds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing of DANGEROUS COUGH Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York, and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box. The same may be plainly seen by *holding its leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

May 7.

TO PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

THE undersigned would inform Physicians and Druggists that, owing to an increasing demand, he is now prepared to manufacture on a larger scale than heretofore all articles of the Pharmacopœia. These will be of the strength and quality as dispensed in the Prescription Department of my store, and will be found superior in strength to most in market. I guarantee them to be of the proper strength and purity.

Some preparations offered are new, but will be made official in the new Pharmacopœia soon to be issued, and will be found to be valuable remedies.

Any information as regards their strength, uses and qualities will be sent to those desiring it.

I would advise Physicians who have been disappointed in the effect of any remedy, to try those of my manufacture.

They include—

Compound Extract of Colocynth.

Fluid Extracts of Dandelion, Buchu, Ergot, Gentian, Lipulin Valerian, Wild Cherry Bark, and others.

Citrate of Iron and Citrate of Iron and Quinine; very soluble.

Wine of Iron and Wine of Iron and Bark agreeable; chalybeates.

Syrup of the Hypophosphites.

Cerate of the Extract of Cantharides; a more reliable preparation than the common Cerate.

Oxalate of Cerium; useful in obstinate vomiting.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia: a valuable remedy for nervous or sick headache, where a nervous stimulant and antacid is indicated.

Solution of Bi-meconate of Morphia: same strength as Laudanum and more agreeable in its effects.

Pyro-phosphate of Iron; soluble.

These, together with all rare and fine chemicals and other medicinal articles, furnished in any quantities.

I am prepared to make chemical examinations of Ores, Drugs, Oils, Waters, &c.

GEO. W. WEYMAN,
Cor. 3d & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. GEO. CLEIS,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

His Office is in Phillipsburg for the present, where he can be consulted at any time, Wednesdays excepted, which days he can be seen at his office in Pittsburg, where he has practiced for more than twenty years.

Dr. Cleis calls the attention of the afflicted to the following diseases:—Scrofula, Diseased or Weak Eyes, Rheumatic Affections, Female Complaints, Chronic Diseases of long standing all of which he treats with remarkable success.

dec23 :4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of HENRY COWAN Sr., late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

HENRY COWAN, Jr.,
feb4'64. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN M. LUKENS, late of the boro. of Rochester Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY LUKINS, Adm'rx.
feb8'64. Rochester, Pa.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO.'S Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds.

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants Mechanics Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now, consequently, in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

Its extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed, and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 87 South 2d street

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignmen

aug 28.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH,

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelette, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5,00; three copies, one year, $5,00; Five Copies, One Year, $8,00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15,00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28,00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2,50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention un

NOTICE.

Joseph Dunlap vs. Sarah Dunlap.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 4, Sept. Term, 1863. Libel in Divorce.

"To the respondent in above case:—You are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, at a Court to be held in Beaver, in said county, on the 1st Monday (7th day) of March, 1864, to answer the complaint of Joseph Dunlap in the above case.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Beaver, Jan. 6, '64.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:—In the Orphans' Court of said County, in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Jesse Smith, deceased. To John B. Smith, Isaac Jamison and Susan his wife, heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all others interested: Take notice that an Inquisition, to make partition and valuation of said real estate, will be held upon the premises on the 18th day of December, 1863, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

dec2 JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

House and Lot for Sale.

SITUATE in the most business part of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. There is a large Store Room, well finished, on said property—lately occupied by Wilson & McGaffick, now occupied by Anderson & Orr. The dwelling part, now occupied by the subscriber, is well calculated for a Tavern stand. Good stabling, cistern, Ice House, Ware House, and all necessary out-buildings. For particulars enquire of J. C. WILSON.

Beaver, Dec. 16, '63.

Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 8 and 5 o'clock, P. M. And the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, at the same place, on Monday, the 16th, day of November, between 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Dividend No. 11.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov 7, 1863.

THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, free of the Government tax, on demand.

EDWARD HOOPS,
nov11'63 Cashier

Valuable Property for Sale.

TWO out-lots—No. 14 and 15—situated in the town of Beaver, late the estate of Dr. S. Cunningham, dec'd, is now offered for sale. For further particulars enquire of

jan13 D. S. MARQUIS, Ex'r.,
Rochester, Pa.

Valuable
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot belonging to the heirs of Col. JOSEPH H. WILSON, deceased, situate on the North side of the Diamond, in the boro' of Beaver. Also out-lot No. 16, adjoining the east end of said borough, containing Eight Acres, is now offered for sale. For particulars enquire of

JOHN H. WILSON, Franklin tp. or
A. R. MOORE, Beaver.

dec23.63

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW.
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [del6

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Dr. GEORGE W. ALLISON, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Penna., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON, Administrator,
dec1.22'63-5t. Bridgewater, Pa.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAS. REED, sr., late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES REED, jr., Adm'r,
jan6'64 Hanover tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ISAAC PEIRCE, late of Big Beaver tp, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. PEIRCE, Administrator,
jan6'64 Darlington.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of
dec16] *the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.*

Estate of Col. R. P. Roberts.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Col. RICHARD P. ROBERTS, late of the borough of Beaver, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. HENRY, Executor & Trustee.
Fallston, Dec. 21, '63.—*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Jan. 30, 1864.

Carothers, T C	Knox, M A
Calhoun, Austin	Kramer, John
Ewing, George	McQuiston Maggie
Harvey, James	Merriman, Mary J
Hutchison, James C	Phillis, Rebecca
Hideiger, John J.	Rodgers, Clark
Hustin James	Strock, David
Henderson, Wm	Wright, Lou
Jolly, Capt. Jack	

☞ Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

T. J. CHANDLER,
SURGEON DENTIST.

IS at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all the various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in the extracting teeth.

P. S. Work warranted. [jan13'64

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY, DURING THE YEAR 1863.

STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.

To Cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance of last year,	$53,765 68
	$53,765 68

EXPENDITURES.

Cr.

By warrants issued during the year on the following accounts, viz:			
Agricultural Society, per Act of Assembly,		$100 00	
Assessors' pay—Assessments &c.,		443 75	
Auditor' pay—William Chaney,	$40 00		
do William K. Boden,	46 00		
do John Stewart,	32 00		
do Joseph Ledlie, (State Auditor)	33 00	151 00	
Borrowed money, Bonds and Bounty Loans,	4,200 00		
do Warrants for Bounty Loans 1862,	31,017 00*		
do do do 1863,	3,953 00		
do Interests on Bonds and Bounty Loans,	5,425 68	44,595 68	
Bridges—building,	$1,057 87		
do repairing &c.,	237 63	1,275 50	
Commissioners' pay—James Wilson,	366 00		
do do —Daniel B. Short,	424 00		
do do —William Barnes,	423 00		
do do —John H. Beighley	94 00	1,312 00	
Clerk to Commissioners, Richard H. Agnew,		450 00	
Counsel to do Roberts & Hice, Esq.,s		100 00	
Commonwealth cases viz:			
Clerk Quarter Sessions, fees,	148 50		
Constables' fees,	124 28		
District Attorneys' fees, including Counsel in the Barker case,	525 81		
Boarding and washing, prisoners,	819 53		
Ironing prisoners, $1.25, Jailors fees, $20.00	21 25		
Jurors Boarding of, $96.00, Justices fees, $21.15,	117 15		
Physicians at Jail,	64 80		
Sheriff conveying convicts to Penitentiary &c.,	56 00		
Watchman at Jail,	164 00		
Witnesses fees,	721 58	2,762 85	
Execution of E. F. Shuts, viz:			
Recapture, after escape from prison,	134 76		
Scaffold, coffin and other expenses,	46 45		
Sheriff executing Death Warrant,	12 00		
Subsisting Guard at Execution,	11 48	204 69	
Coroners Inquest—Coroners fees,	42 59		
do Jurors and Witnesses,	27 25		
do Expenses, of,	15 95		
do Post mortem examinations,	42 20	127 99	
Courts expenses, viz:			
Clerk Quarter Session, general fees,	106 02		
Constables attending,	178 38		
Constables returns and mileage,	79 86		
Criers of Court,	64 00		
Grand Jurors, $420,07; Petit Jurors $1656.56,	2,076 63		
Janitor of Court House, John Gibson,	107 50		
Prothonotary's fees,	50 11		
Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	108 00	2765 50	
By amount brought forward,			$54,288 96
Court House Office and Jail, viz:			
Dockets, Duplicates, Stationery, &c.,	194 85		
Firing Furnace, Attendance, &c., at Jail,	250 00		
Fuel, &c., C. H., $171.60; Jail $234.96,	406 56		
Incidental expenses, C. H. $90; Jail $53.42,	144 03		
Printing $294.40; Postage $7.31,	301 71		
Recorders' fee,	95 75		
Repairs, C. H., $44.19; Jail $196.28,	240 40	1543 80	
Elections, General and Township, viz:			
Assessors attending, lists, &c.,	123 80		
Constables do notices, &c.,	165 74		
Election officers' pay,	638 74		
Use of houses, fuel, lights, &c.,	52 47	980 75	
Hospital—Western Pa., support of inmates,	386 42		
House of Refuge, do do	554 45		
do conveying to,	22 25		
Western Penitentiary—support of convicts,	37 28	1000 40	
Justices fees, swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates of Fox scalps,		52 76	
Poor House, support of paupers,	5150 00		
do Directors' pay, Henry Goehring,	25 00		
do do John White,	25 00		
do do Samuel Wilson,	25 00	5,225 00	
Railroad Bonds and Coupons,		8,767 73	
Taxes—abatements and exonerations,	75 84		
Errors in assessment, &c.,	20 96		
Harmony Society—on Railroad Bonds, 1861, '62 & '63 refunded,	4828 73		
Lost Taxes, Collectors' returns of,	712 31		
Militia Fines, 1858 & prior, uncollectable,	110 00		
Supervision Returns, Unseated Lands,	2 75		
Taxes and costs refunded in land improperly sold,	18 75		
do and Interest due State, arreages for years, prior to 1862,	3088 43	8857 77	
Volunteers, Bounties for 1862,	325 00		
do Relief of Families of,	8834 95		
do Secretary of Relief Bond,	50 00	4209 95	
		$79,926 68	
Deduct Warrants for *Bounty Loans*, 1863*		31,017 00*	
Nett amount warrants, 1863,		48,909 68	
Excess, nett receipts,		4,856 00	
		$53,765 68	

*This amount, $31,017 00 was not reported in 1862, among the issues of warrants for that year. At the time of issue, the understanding was that those warrants would be lifted by bonds, when an act for the purpose could be procured. Under the impression that in this State of *transition*, they were not properly included among the issues of their year, as they would be substituted by bonds, and never redeemed as warrants in the ordinary manner; but their interest as accruing paid by other warrants, and the bonds principal and interest finally paid by warrants for the purpose, (those lifted by bonds having been then already cancelled and filed away)—thus effecting a reduplication of the same warrants—they were omitted in last year's report. Subsequently, however, the Legislature by an act legalized them as evidences of indebtness against the County, and the holders were willing to retain them as such, until finally redeemed;—excepting in one instance where, at the holder's request two of them, (amounting to $500) were lifted by bonds.—Finding this omission thus rendered erroneous, and not desiring to withhold the knowledge, (although in fact imparted by the Treasurer's and Stock accounts in amounts borrowed and outstanding at the end of 1862) they are now included in the Expenditures of this year, as of 1862, and deducted at the end of the account to show the *nett issues* of 1863. The warrants for bounties *converted into Loans* to the County, were reported last year as embraced in the amount of *Bounties paid.*

Dr. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK. Cr.

JANUARY 4, 1864.				JANUARY 4, 1864.	
To amount outstanding on general warrants	336 83			By balance in Treasurer's hands,	2,699 84
" " " Bounty Loans,	27,286 68	27,623 51		" am't in Collectors' hands, prior to 1863,	385 21
" " " Bonds &c.,		56,566 48		" " " for "	4,968 51 — 5,353 72
				" " unseated lands, prior "	158 70
				" " " for "	145 62 — 304 32
				" John Roberts, Sheriff, prior to "	108 87
				" do do do "	224 82 — 351 69
				" H. Sutherland, for stove,	19 00
				Balance,	78,670 07
		$87,189 94			$87,189 94

Given under our hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th Day of January, A. D. 1864.

SEAL

Attest: RICHARD H. AGNEW, Clerk.

DANIEL B. SHORT,
WILLIAM BARNES,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
Commissioners.

ACCOUNT OF ALL MONEYS
Rec'd and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Dr.

Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1862,		$7 17
To cash rec'd of County Treasurer,	5150 00	
" " " James Britten Committee,	154 33	
" " " proceeds of farm &c.,	118 15 —	5422 48
		$5429 65

Expenditures.

Cr.

By amount brought forward,			$4605 62
By cash paid, for Merchandize and groceries,	$594 55		
" " Support of insane paupers,	1594 08		
" " do out-door do	837 53		
" " Flour, wheat, meat and butter,	441 97		
" " Coal,	222 29		
" " Insurance,	35 25		
" " Clothing and Shoes,	87 04		
" " Ferriage and Toll,	25 85		
" " Stove fixture and chairs,	8 00		
" " Constables' and Justices' fees,	35 29		
" " Taxes $3,20; recording Deed, $1.85,	5 05		
" " Clover seed,	7 00		
" " Smithing and Threshing,	88 95		
" " Coffins,	28 62		
" " Postage and subscription to "Argus" & "Star"	7 58		
" " Advertising receipts and expenditures 1862,	23 00		
" " Male and female hire,	870 37		
" " Stewards' salaries,	337 50		
" " Miscellaneous items,	17 47		
" " Removing privy,	2 00		
" " Medical attendance, out-door paupers,	69 69		
" " Removing paupers,	102 99		
" " Stock hogs and cattle,	213 50		
" " Am't carried forward,	4695 52		
" " cash paid payment on farm,			200 00
" " Treasurer and Attorney,			85 00
" " Lumber,			37 75
" " Building grain house &c.,			80 00
" " Skiff,			19 00
" " Kitchen ware and repairing,			14 30
" " Farming utensils and repairing wagon,			18 27
" " Repairing buildings,			52 69
" " Physician's salary,			99 97
" " Directors' do extra,			82 00
" " Drugs,			8 00
" " Carding and spinning, &c.,			4 55
" " Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1863,			22 240
			$5429 65

NOTE.—Of the above amount $1163.41 were disbursed by James Brittain, the late Steward, $4,038, William Shroads, present Steward.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

Dr. P. L. GRIM, TREASURER IN ACC'T WITH BEAVER ACADEMY, FOR THE YEAR 1863. Cr.

To Balance in Treasury per last report,	994 53	By	paid	S. B. Mercer, warrant,	150 00
" cash of Wm. Cairns on judgment,	85 00	"	"	Rev. W. W. Laverty,	110 00
" " John Border, rent,	85 00	"	"	Rev. D. A. Cunningham, building,	30 50
" " Proceeds of sale, Academy,	1500 00	"	"	D. Ramsey, new building,	500 00
" " bank of Pittsburgh, May and Nov., dividend,	400 00	"	"	S. B. Mercer,	134 00
" " Bridgewater Presbyterian Church,	50 00	"	"	D. Ramsey,	1000 00
		"	"	do	200 00
		"	"	S. B. Mercer,	150 00
		"	"	Treasurer's salary, 1 year,	25 00
				Balance,	198 00
	$2564 53				$2564 53

Exhibit of the Finances of Beaver Academy, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

Am't of judgments and bonds, with interest,	907 25	By Am't brought forward,	$7533 89
" " Notes for Tuition, " "	126 64	" One Piano (valued at)	75 00
" " Bal. purchase money, Academy buildings,	1500 00	" Am't Academy lot with new improvements unfinished, valued in present condition, at	60 00
" " Bank Stock,	5000 00	" Cash in Treasury,	198 00
Am't carried forward,	$7533 89		$9806 89

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver County, do hereby certify, that we have examined and audited the foregoing account of Philip L. Grim, Treasurer of Beaver Academy, together with the vouchers for the same and Exhibit of the Stock of said Academy, and believe the same to be correct as they stand stated. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands this 4th day of January, A. D. 1864.

JOHN STEWART,
WILLIAM CHANEY,
J. McCLURE, Auditors.

GEORGE C. BRADSHAW, ESQ., IN ACC'T WITH BEAVER COUNTY

Dr. Cr.

JANUARY 4, 1864.				JANUARY 4, 1864.			
To balance in Treasurer's hands			$8935 26	By cash paid on general warrants,			$55,596 87
" cash received on unseated land, prior to 1863,		22 87		" " on road views,		155 00	
" " " of collectors, " "		6,660 49		" " " Fox scalps,		60 00	
" " " do interest, " "		142 43	6,825 79	" " " redemptions of unseated lands,		111 55	326 55
" " " tax-payers, before Aug. 1st,		30,236 50		" abatements allowed tax-payers,	1,511 82		
" " " do " Sept. 1st,		1,341 54		" Commissions allowed collectors of militia fines,	32 88		
" " " collectors for 1863,		7,299 70		" exonerations " " "	355 50	1,900 20	
" " " do poll tax at elections,		65 57	38,943 31	" Treas. comms'n on amount rec'd, $57,312.94 at 2 per cent		1,146 85	
" " " John Brown, bond for costs,		131 50		do do borrowed money $1405 10c			
" " " J. Patterson do "		10 00	141 50	1 per cent,		14 05	
" " " Eli Reed, Coroner,			90	do do paid out $56.728 92c 2 pr. ct.		1,125 53	2,286 48
" " " James Wilson, for brick & stones,			1 50	Balance,			3,590 81
" " " Washington Co. half repair bridges,			86 25				
" " " Relief money returned,			9 00				
" " " borrowed money,		5,358 00					
" " " redemption moneys,		107 40	5,465 40				
" " " levy of militia fines, 1863,			865 00				
" " " Excess of premium from State, over 5 per ct. allowed tax-payers,			197 81				
" " " omitted on tax-book, but collected,			53 24				
" " " State Treasurer, refunded by "Board of Claims," Volunteer's Uniforms &c., 1861,			1175 98				
			$62,700 94				$62,700 94
To balance in Treasurers hands, Jan. 4, 1864,			$2590 84				

TABLE OF TAXES LAID IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR COUNTY PURPOSES, AND Amounts Credited and Due by Collectors for the year 1863. Also balance due on State Tax.

TOWNSHIPS &c.,	Levy of 1863.	Gr's am't pd Treas'r Aug. 1	Gr's am't pd treas. Sep. 1	Charg'd to Collect's	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Com. all'd Cols.	Due by Collectors Co. Tax.	Due by Collectors St. Tax.	COLLECTORS.
Beaver boro	1394 87	1142 71	18 36	233 80	151 75	6 52		75 53		James H. Dungan.
Big Beaver tp	1621 96	1089 40	25 84	506 72	319 99	6 81		179 92		Hugh Marshall, Jr.
Borough tp	950 71	688 68	51 43	210 60	111 72	7 54		91 34		James H. Dungan.
Bridgewater boro	1098 00	744 90	22 66	240 44	54 46	15 42		170 56		William Barnes.
Brighton tp	1467 43	1097 12	127 41	242 90	222 08	8 68	12 14			Andrew Carothers.
Chippewa tp	1211 20	540 25	56 10	614 85	403 28	5 83		205 74		William Lindsay.
Darlington boro	301 74	181 46		120 28	35 55	14 00		70 73		Alex. Anderson.
Darlington tp	2066 40	1272 04	78 87	720 49	684 34	13	36 02			James Murray.
Economy tp	1879 94	1007 22	36 86	835 86	203 74	2 40		729 72		Daniel J. Campton.
Fallston boro	619 16	454 80	19 56	144 80	134 44	3 12	24			Thomas Parrott.
Frankfort boro	214 59	173 33	4 76	38 50	36 57		1 93			Hugh McCutchen.
Franklin tp	969 99	814 00	11 60	144 39	88 47			55 92		Tobias S. Nye.
Freedom boro	580 31	405 02	6 16	169 18	160 68		8 45			Christian Haller.
Georgetown boro	267 92	152 94		114 98	87 00	1 00		26 98	28 97	R. D. Dawson.
Glasgow boro	184 51	59 50		125 01	77 82	1 50		45 69		Daniel M. Russell.
Greene tp	1957 91	1298 00	29 48	630 43	320 35			310 08		Samuel Leeper.
Hanover tp	2721 29	2058 73	198 53	464 03	232 88	50		230 65		Robert Keifer.
Harmony tp	4748 22	4748 22								Treasurer.
Hookstown boro	311 70	217 58		94 12	89 42		4 74			Nathaniel Blackmore.
Hopewell tp	1741 37	910 41	62 16	768 80	150 77			618 03		Joseph A. Fleming.
Independence tp	1292 63	825 58	18 24	448 21	173 50			274 71		Daniel Alexander.
Industry tp	842 95	375 69	41 20	426 06	127 06	3 33		295 67		Joseph Ammon.
Marion tp	594 32	477 85	66	116 81	33 45			82 36		Henry Schramm.
Moon tp	1171 79	632 25	44 43	495 11	154 75			340 36		Charles Johnston.
New Brigton boro	2398 47	1256 32	64 69	1077 46	1000 71	22 88	58 87			William Rebont.
New Sewickly tp	1906 48	1118 34	58 49	729 65	223 52	4 03		502 10		William Zinkhorn.
North Sewickly tp	1342 09	866 49	46 45	435 15	282 46	3 32		149 47		Richard S. Barton.
Ohio tp	1832 10	1254 04	108 97	469 09	440 14	5 50	23 45			William L. Rayl.
Patterson tp	555 00	330 64		224 36	8 15	3 00		218 21		James Wilson.
Phillipsburgh boro	420 17	367 84		52 33	49 72		2 61			George Vogt.
Pulaski tp	725 97	413 85	18 05	294 57	147 92	6 40		140 25		Hugh M'Guire.
Raccoon tp	1435 01	918 26	85 94	430 81	297 05	52		133 24		Samuel Gormley.
Rochester boro	1877 61	835 93	57 08	484 61	449 08	11 30	24 28			J. R. Breckenridge.
Rochester tp	560 83	321 56	24 54	214 73	176 29	12 19		26 25		Thomas Rayl.
South Beaver tp	1507 01	1194 06	28 02	284 93	270 69		14 24			Robert B. Rayl.
	44181 05	30236 50	1341 54	12603 01	7299 70	145 92	188 88	4968 51	28 97	

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1863, and Balances of Taxes Due January 4, 1863.

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS &c.,	Yr's	Co Tax	St Tax	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS &c.	Yr's	Co. tax	St tax
William Thompson	Darlington tp	1852	47 62	15 73	Amount brought forward			181 56	116 43
Elihu Evans	[illegible]on tp	1856	124 42	100 70	Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	51 91	3 16
Robert Nelson	[illegible] tp	1856	9 52		Geo. W. Shroads	Moon tp	1861	151 74	
Amounts carried forward			181 56	116 43				385 21	123 59

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Account of Collateral Inheritance Taxes received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register, during the year ending November 30, 1863

1863.		1863		
To Balance due last year,	3 33	February 2,	By State Treasurer's Receipts,	$ 33
" Cash received from estate of Stephen Stone,	371 30	" 28,	" " " "	352 74
" " " " " John Shafer,	54 43	March 28,	" " " "	97 09
" " " " " Jane Shafer,	26 85	April 21,	" " " "	38 88
" " " " " Mary J. Shafer,	22 49	May 13,	" " " "	279 28
" " " " " John Boggs,	42 50	July 30,	" " " "	17 90
" " " " " Rebecca Hull,	125 88	Aug. 5,	" " " "	41 00
" " " " " Thompson Hull,	169 68	Sept. 30,	" " " "	98 71
" " " " " John Shafer,	4 50	Nov. 10,	" " " "	14 29
" " " " " Alex. M. Anderson,	18 85		" Appraisers' receipts,	4 50
" " " " " James Miscampbell,	33 59		" Commission on $1018,92a5 pr. ct.	50 94
" " " " " Nathan Thompson,	103 90		" Balance due Commonwealth,	20 26
" " " " " Hannah Shannon,	16 62			$1018 92
" " " " " Rhebe A. Strickland,	20 00			
	$1018 92			

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

I do hereby certify, that the above is a true Statement of the Collateral Inheritance Taxes as received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register in and for the County of Beaver during the year ending November 30, A. D. 1863.

M. B. WELSH, Auditor

To the Commissioners of Beaver County.